Economics - CA3 CO5 (IT G2)	
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M4 denotes * M1 + M2 - M3	1 point
 M1 + Time deposits with commercial and cooperative banks M1 + M2 + M3 M3 + Total post office deposits 	

The central bank makes short-term loans to the government for a period not exceeding *	1 point
3 years 1 year	
90 days60 days	
The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in *	1 point
O 1934	. point
	. point

Which one of the following is a method of estimating national income? *	1 point
Net income method	
Operating income method	
Product method	
Foreign receipts method	
The portion of total deposits of a commercial bank which it has to keep with RBI in the form of cash reserves is termed as*	1 point
○ CRR	
○ SLR	
Bank Rate	
Repo Rate	

The RBI's methods of credit control can be broadly divided into two parts, *	1 point
Open and close	
Monetary and fiscal	
Rural and urban	
Quantitative and qualitative	
The national income calculated at market prices or current prices is known as *	1 point
O Real Income	
Nominal income	
O Deflated income	
O Domestic income	

GNP = *

1 point

- C + I + G + (X-M)
- $\bigcirc C I + G + (X-M)$
- $\bigcirc C + I G + (X-M)$
- C + I + G (X+M)

Which of the following is not the agency function of commercial banks? * 1 point

- Collecting cheques
- Granting loans
- Paying subscriptions
- Buying and selling stocks

The following are the problems in calculating national income except*	1 point
O Developing infrastructure	
Improper occupational specification	
Cack of uniformity	
Inconsistent accounting practices	
When prices rise rapidly at a rate of more than 20% per annum, it is called as *	1 point
Moderate Inflation	
Trotting Inflation	
Hyperinflation	
Walking inflation	
Roll No. *	
20 318	

By, it is implied that the central bank meets the reasonable demands for accommodation by commercial banks in times of difficulties and crisis. *	1 point
Agent to the government	
Custodian of reserves	
Lender of the last resort	
Ontroller of credit	
is one of the monetary measures of central bank to control inflation. *	1 point
	1 point
inflation. *	1 point
inflation. * Demonetization of currency	1 point
inflation. * Demonetization of currency Increase in taxes	1 point

Which of the following is correct according to the exchange equation of quantity theory of money? *

- $M \cdot P = V \cdot Y$
- $M \cdot Y = P \cdot V$
- $M \cdot V = P \cdot T$
- $M \cdot P = P \cdot Y$

When too much money chases too few goods it is termed as _____. * 1 point

- Cost-pull inflation
- Demand-pull inflation
- O Demand-push inflation
- Cost-push inflation

RTGS stands for *	1 point
Real-Time Global Settlement Real-Time Gross Settlement Regular Time Global System	
The national income of a country for a given period is equal to the	1 point
Sum of consumption and investment expenditure Sum of personal income of all individuals A total value of goods and services produced by the nationals Money value of final goods and services produced	

'Managed paper currency standard' followed in India requires the*	ooint
O Central bank to be the sole issuer of currency	
Paper currency in circulation to be backed by gold, foreign currency, etc.	
Ourrency in circulation to have a proper balance between notes and coins	
RBI to print currency against requirement only	
Which one of the following is not a function of the Reserve Bank of India? * 1 p	ooint
Which one of the following is not a function of the Reserve Bank of India? * 1 p	point
	ooint
Currency issue	point
Currency issue Prescribe the capital adequacy ratio	point

The primary function of money is that it is a*	1 point
Store of value	
Store of currency	
Standard of deferred payment	
Transfer of value	
Which one of the following items is not related to e-banking? *	1 point
Demand Draft	
○ NEFT	
O ECS	

When the value of goods or services is included more than one time while 1 point calculating National Income it leads to problem of *
Over counting
Double counting
Omission error
Multiple income levels

Match the Follow	ving *				5 points
	July, 1969	Venezuela	M1	Coinage Act, 1906	April, 1935
Hyperinflation	0		0	0	0
RBI	0	0	0	0	•
First nationalization of banks	•	0	0	0	0
Narrow money	0	0		0	0
Minting coins	0	0	0	•	0

Cost-push inflation is a situation where the price of the end products will 1 point rise due to a rise in the price of raw materials. *
O True
False
is a situation when prices fall along with reduction in output and 1 point employment. *
Inflation
O Deflation
Recession
Stagflation

RBI cannot issue bank notes higher than *	1 point
Rs.1,000	
Rs.2,000	
Rs.10,000	
Rs.50,000	

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